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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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Address of the Union State Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

THE VERDICT IN 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a short time you will again be called upon to exercise the highest privilege, and perform one of the most sacred duties of Freemen. One year ago our State was deeply agitated by a conflict of opinion which was emphatically and unmistakably settled at the ballot box.—Then the public mind was thoroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the contest. On both sides were arrayed men who earnestly, and perhaps in most cases sincerely, endeavored to persuade their fellow citizens that the triumph of their views was indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the people, and the duration and life of the Nation. After a long, well contested and thorough canvass, the people of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred thousand majority, rendered their verdict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for any one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial, or the nature of the verdict. The administration of Abraham Lincoln was on trial. The American people were the jurors. The contest was waged by his friends, under most inauspicious circumstances, and in the midst of unparalleled difficulties and trials. No event, in the history of the human race, was so well calculated to test fully and completely the capacity of man for self government. The people were called upon, voluntarily, to tax themselves for the payment of an immense and daily increasing debt.—They were asked to furnish more men for the army; and on the very eve of the election, President Lincoln proceeded to enforce a draft to fill up the army at all hazards, preferring the suppression of the rebellion and the life of the Republic, to his own success at the polls, an example of disinterested patriotism and of heroic action, never surpassed by any ruler named in history.

The people of the United States proved themselves worthy of such a ruler. Animated by a lofty patriotism rising above all considerations of selfishness, and having resolved upon their knees and in their closets that the noble old Republic of our fathers should not perish; in spite of all our enemies at home and abroad, the tyrants and aristocracies of Europe, the kings of the earth; armed traitors in the South, their sympathizers in the North, and all the enemies of human liberty, everywhere, they heroically and courageously recorded their verdict at the ballot box. Both parties went into the contest with their principles plainly inscribed upon their banners, and it is impossible to suppose that the people did not understand the nature, extent, and true character of the issues which they were trying.

The Union Convention at Baltimore which nominated Lincoln and Johnson declared as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, *by force of arms*, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

"*Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an 'unconditional surrender' of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institution

"*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a deathblow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect."

In opposition to the views and principles thus announced, the representatives of the party in opposition to the administration, met at Chicago, nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and erected a platform which, among other things, contained the following:

"*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

"*Resolved*, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of state rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CANVASS.

During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophesies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers and rear a great military despotism on its ruins. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would go far and do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been dissipated and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels trembled with fear, the heart of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophesies which they then so earnestly defended and so confidently proclaimed.

Thanks to the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers, sailors and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of northern cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons.

Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they attempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom of all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hate. The chief of the rebellion himself from his prison at Fortress Monroe, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, *all the evidences of increasing* power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress.—And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country." The measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, so recently endorsed by so large a majority of his countrymen, are here foolishly and wickedly denounced by the members of this convention, and the people of Pennsylvania are gravely asked to sanction the act, reverse their own judgment and repudiate the verdict of the nation solemnly rendered at the ballot box.

The "Sic Semper Tyrannis" of the ever to be execrated Booth, uttered as he rushed from the scene of the great crime of the age, conveys no greater insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, nor runs more directly counter to the feelings and sentiments of his countrymen than does this utterance of the late so-called Democratic Convention Let the whole army of freemen which marched to victory in 1864, under the banner of Abraham Lincoln, be again called into the field, and march to the polls in October, 1865, to resent the insult to his memory. Let there be no absentees—no deserters—no stragglers—but let all the old soldiers, officers and men with a host of new recruits be on hand, ready for the fight.

But our adversaries were not content to stop with this resolution. They say in substance and effect that "war existed as a fact upon the advent of the successful party in 1860 to the seat of power,"—that "slaughter, debt and disgrace are the results of our late civil war,"—and that "no more persons shall be murdered by military commissions." We had thought that it had been pretty well settled by the American people that the war was caused, commenced and forced upon us by the actions and conduct of traitors, and that the election of a President according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the country, was no cause of war whatever. We thought, too, that success, the glory, greatness and renown of our common country,—the death of treason, slavery, State sovereignty, and the right of secession, and not simply "debt, disgrace and slaughter" were results of the war. As the action of the Military Commission had cost only the lives of a few of the assassins of President Lincoln, and as only a few of the vilest of the rebels were in danger from similar trials, it is next to impossible to divine a motive for the hostility of the late Convention toward military commissions. It would be uncharitable to intimate that it originated in sympathy with such criminals as Wirz or Jeff Davis.

In contrast with this remarkable platform of our political opponents, we have that of our own representatives, which, among other things, contains the following:

"The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State convention assembled, declare

"I. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the down trodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operations."

The doctrines and principles of the party in 1864 have been reasserted by the convention of 1865. It is confidently believed that they will not be deserted nor abandoned by the people at the polls in October next.

CONDITION OF STATES LATELY IN REBELLION.

There exists between the two parties, and indeed among persons of the same political faith, some difference of opinion in regard to the true condition and standing of States lately in rebellion against the Government. It is not proposed to discuss the point of difference which mostly involves an answer to the question: "Are the States now, and have they been during the war, within the Union or not?" If by "the States" is meant the soil or territory embraced within their boundaries, or the space occupied by them upon the map, then we rejoice to believe that not one inch has ever yet been or ever can be taken out of the Union. But it would seem equally clear that the Governments of those States have been wholly and utterly subverted, and for four years and more have been violently hostile and antagonistic to the Union. We find that on the 20th day of Nov. 1860, the Attorney General of the United States, (Judge Black) in an official opinion used the following language: If it be true that war can not be declared, nor a system of general hostility carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto an expulsion of such State from the Union*, being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. *And if Congress shall break up the present Union* by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquility, which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that? If in accordance with this view "*those States were expelled from the Union*," and if "*they were absolved from their Federal obligations*," it would seem to be pretty clear that they were out of the Union.

On the other side of the same question we have the same authority. At the convention of August 24th, 1865, Judge Black, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported, among other things, the following: "That the *States could not absolve the people from their Federal obligations; that the State ordinances of Secession were nullities*, and therefore when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before." It would seem from these views that when it suited the convenience, the fancy or perhaps the wishes of some persons to have the insurrectionary States out of the Union, then they were out; and when it was desirable to have them back again, then they were in and had never been out!

We are sometimes told that the ordinances of secession were null and void. It is conceded that they were illegal and unconstitutional. So it is to commit murder. But you cannot restore the life of the victim by declaring the illegal act null and void. It is unlawful to steal; yet if your horse be stolen you cannot bring him back by declaring ever so earnestly that the act is null and void.

Concede that the act of secession was not only illegal and unconstitutional, but also null and void, then, of course, all that followed in pursuance thereof must be null and void. If the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall. It is matter of history, however, to every one, that in those States all the judges, Legislatures, and officers chosen, and all the laws passed since the commencement of the rebellion, were chosen and passed in pursuance of the ordinances of secession. Of coarse, these actions are all null and void. Hence we find those States without Governors, without Judges, without Legislatures, and with their entire government subverted and overthrown. Being, however, a part of the soil and territory of the nation, it is for the nation to provide a Government for them until their people, freed from the odium of treason and taught to submit in good faith to the issue of the contest through which they have just passed, shall prepare and adopt for themselves a truly Republican form of government, recognizing all the great truths vindicated and established by the blood and treasure of the nation.

But it matters but little as to the opinions we may entertain in regard to the abstract question, whether these States are in or out of the Union, because it must be conceded, on all hands, that they have been recognized as belligerents. Our political adversaries were the first to insist that these rights should be conceded to them. Foreign nations seconded the demand, *and our* Government yielded to it and treated them as such. Lest some one, now that the war is over, should insist that they were not in the position of belligerents, let us examine what the highest legal tribunal of the country has declared upon the subject.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the prize cases recently decided, says: "Hence, in organizing this rebellion, they have *acted as States* claiming to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits, and asserting a right to absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal Government."

"It is no loose, unorganized insurrection, having no defined boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force. South of this line is enemy's territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized hostile and belligerent power."

Had there been any doubt before, this would clearly set the matter at rest. Having enjoyed the rights of belligerents, shall they avoid the responsibilities and duties and refuse to submit to the treatment of belligerents? What are some of these liabilities?

"The conventions and treaties made with a nation are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contending parties." Vattel, Book 3, 10, sec. 125.

In discussion the same point, and after alluding to a former custom which required a formal declaration of war, Phillimore, p. 662, says: "In the place of it has arisen the general maxim that war, *ipso facto*, abbrogates treaties between the belligerents."

On the same subject Chancellor Kent says: "As a general rule, the obligations of treaties are dissipated by hostility." 1 Kent, 175.

On this subject Prof. Leiber says on p. 8: "All municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand or of the countries to which they belong is silent and of no effect between armies in the field."

And Sergeant William (page 8) says: "The primary effect of war is to extinguish all civil intercourse, and to place all subjects of *belligerents* in the condition of enemies. This principle extends not only to the natural born subjects, but to *all* persons domiciled in the enemies' territories; to all who come to reside there with knowledge of the war; and who having come to reside before the war continued their residence after the commencement of hostilities for a longer time than is necessary for their convenient departure."

For fear some one might contend that these principles do not apply in cases of civil war, we add an additional authority:

In considering this question, Vattel, in his Law of Nations, on pages 424 and 425, uses this language:

"When in a republic the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a civil war." "The sovereign indeed never fails to bestow the appellation of *rebels* on all such of his subjects as openly resist him; but when the latter have acquired a sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition, and oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily submit to the use of the term 'civil war.' On earth they have no common superior, *they stand precisely in the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms.*"

It is therefore perfectly manifest that these late rebels are now in the condition of conquered, subdued belligerents. How may we lawfully treat them?

When the war has been unjust, Vattel says:

"The whole right of a conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defence, which comprehends the support and prosecution of his rights When, therefore, he has subdued a hostile nation, he undeniably may, in the first place, do himself justice respecting the object which has given rise to the war, and indemnify himself for the expenses and damages he has sustained by it."

"We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possession of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war." (Page 364.)

"Every thing, therefore, which belongs to the nation, to the state, to the sovereign, to the subjects—every thing of that kind, I say, falls under the description of things belonging to the enemy." (Page 125.)

"A conqueror may with justice lay burdens on the conquered nation; both as a compensation for the expenses of the war and as a punishment." (Page 389.)

On this subject one of our own authors, Chancellor Kent, says:

"But, however strong the current of authority in favor of the modern and milder construction of the rule of national law on this subject, the point seems to be no longer open for discussion in this country; and it has become definitely settled in favor of the ancient and sterner rule by the Supreme Court of the United States." Kent's Com., page 59. Also see Brown *v.* The United States, 8 Cranch, 110. See also Ibid., 228, 229.

Kent, in the same connection, in referring to the case of the cargo of the ship Emulous, 1 *Gallison*, 563, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, says: "When the case was brought up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the broad principle was assumed, that war gave to the sovereign full right to take the persons, and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found; and that the mitigations of this rigid rule, which the wise and humane policy of modern times had introduced into practice, might, more or less, affect the exercise of the right, but could not impair the right itself."

TREATMENT OF REBELS.

We have thus seen how we *may* legally treat those lately in rebellion against us. How *should* we treat them? All will admit that we should desire to act towards them in such a way as best to promote the welfare of the people, and add most to the greatness and glory of our common country. It will depend much upon our action whether the war just closed, the most gigantic in the world's history, shall produce substantial results, or whether the blood and treasure of the nation have been shed and expended in vain. We must be merciful, but mercy must be tempered with justice. Indiscriminate mercy to the enemy would be danger and injustice to the nation. We must neither seek nor ask for vengeance. Whenever our late adversaries come in a true spirit of sorrow and repentance, sheath the sword and agree to obey the law, in the future we will extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and forgive them for the past. After they shall have given us satisfactory security for the future, by a reasonable probation, we will then, *but not till then*, restore them to the enjoyment of all the inestimable rights and high privileges which they so recently, so defiantly, and so causelessly trampled under their feet. For defiant and unyielding rebels; for those who keep the sword still drawn, reeking with the blood of our brothers; for those who refuse to accept and submit, in good faith, to the results of the war; for all who glory in the part they took in the rebellion, and who still insist that they were right and the nation wrong, we must have confiscation, loss of citizenship, and in the end, banishment or the halter. Under the law of nations, and by the laws of war, we have a clear right to enforce the great objects of all wars—indemnity for the past, and security for the future. *This right* extends to the confiscation of the enemy's property after the war is over. Even as a question of policy and expediency, or upon the ground of humanity, it is by no means certain that some such measure is not required for the security of the future. The war is not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted all its results. As we have seen, we hold the late rebel States by the power of war as conquered belligerents. It is not only the right, but the solemn duty of the government, to hold these belligerents in the military grasp until all shall be demanded and obtained which may be necessary to secure the nation in the future, and render another rebellion, or another war impossible. In accomplishing these ends, who could reasonably complain if it should be found necessary to confiscate the property of the rich, influential and active traitors. If the aristocratic element of the South will not be taught to obey the law, let its power and influence be taken from it by taking away its wealth. What loyal man could object, that by means of this fund, a few of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which caused it? Who would object, that the bounties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom the victory was won and the nation saved, should be increased, and a trifle added to the pecuniary compensation so justly due them for the sacrifices made? Who could object, that by means of these funds, so justly forfeited, a large portion of our national debt should be paid, and thereby the taxes of all classes of our people diminished, and a part of the heavy load imposed upon the shoulders of our people by treason, thus removed by treason itself? The rich men of the South—the aristocracy of the rebellious States, are almost entirely responsible for the rebellion. For centuries they have been living in ease and luxury, sustained, supported and enriched by the sweat and toil of the slave. Our so called Democratic adversaries tell us that the war was for the negro, and for the abolition of slavery. If this be true, would it would not seem to be a just judgement or decree of an over ruling Providence, that the fruits of the negro's labor and toil should thus be wrested from the hands of his master to purchase and secure his own freedom?

It is absolutely indispensable to the future peace of the country, that the world shall be made to understand that treason is a great crime, and must be punished. Yet in the sentiment of these questions, the rebels shall receive at our hands all that justice and safety will permit us to grant. Our treatment of them shall be greatly influenced by their future conduct and actions towards the nation. And in shaping these, it would be well for them to remember that the war was of their own seeking, and of their own making, and that no one is so completely bound by a verdict as the man who sought the advantages of the trial.

SOLDIERS.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow citizens, recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed, that they will fail:

1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.

2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the Administration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," 'robbers,' 'plunderers,' and other epithets unfit for repetition.

4. Because when volunteers were called for, they demanded a draft.

5. Because when the draft came, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.

6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.

7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.

8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the rebellion.

10. Because they magnified every rebel success, and deprecated every Union victory.

11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.

12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and slaughter."

13. Because they tried to prevent the extention of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committee, said (see Record of 1864, pages 335, 339): "I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. *He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier.*" When the amendment of the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct) which gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the National Government to take men out of the State, by draft, was unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained, and the nation saved, because their party was defeated at the polls in '63, and the act of three of these judges rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union party recognizes the services of the soldier; declares that the war was commenced by rebels; that peace was the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army; that the cause in which he fought was holy and sacred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace, and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.

19. Because, when Union men expressed the hope that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new Democracy declared that "we could never conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we had in the North."

20. Because, when rebels were starving, our brave soldiers by the hundred at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men;" that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION

The opposition has not been so consistent in their course towards President Johnson as they have on the subject of the war. Prior to his renomination, they abused, vilified and denounced him. From the time of his nomination until the election, no epithets were too coarse. From the inauguration until the death of President Lincoln, they continued in the same strain. After that they began to flatter—then to approach. When he ordered the execution of the assassins, they sent forth a loud howl of indignation. When he ordered a trial of the Andersonville wholesale murderer, and talked of trying Jefferson Davis, they were about to give him up in despair. But now they profess to grow a little more confident.

They endorse him in Maine and New York. They endorse him (provided he will do as they wish) in Pennsylvania. In 1863, they spoke of him thus: Senator Lamberton, Record of 1863, page 369: "But *then* he was Andrew Johnson the Democrat.

"Now, however, he has deserted his post of duty in Tennessee; he is stultifying his past record; *he has become a pensioner on power, and a defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln; and he appears among us to-day as an itinerate peddler of abolitionism.*" Senator Wallace, page 347; "During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States, seeking protection for himself and his follows under the bayonets of the soldiers of McClellan. He is never found in arms in defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberties of his people, against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never, never!" Senator Clymer, page 377: "I say, sir, that his" (Johnson's) "appointment, by the President of the United States, to that position, was a usurpation of power on the part of the President." * * *

"That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. But without regard to any

question of his official position, take *Andrew Johnson as an individual.* * * I never, by my vote, will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State, in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government.—I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; *I know that for pelf, or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval.*"

These political leaders now are simply watching their chances, hoping that something may turn up which may enable them to return to power. an New York they adopted a platform 1t variance with all their past professions, and actually refused to condemn negro suffrage! They hope to use President Johnson to subserve their selfish purposes.

THE CHARGE OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subject to rest. But not so. They return to the question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not, and could not possibly be, an issue, in the October contest, they are making extraordinary efforts to mislead and deceive their fellow-citizens into a contrary belief. They think that our hostility and prejudices against the negro are so great, and that they have so often appealed to these with some show of success, that it is only necessary to repeat the effort in order to accomplish their designs. They tell you that efforts are being made to elevate the negro, and to place the two races on an equality. They seem to be very much afraid that some poor degraded negro may outstrip them in the race of life. They tell us that these negroes are weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so it would seem that they needed our help and assistance to educate and instruct them. The only danger of equality we can see is, that some white men, by continuing longer in such a course of argument, in utter disregard of truth, experience, and history, for the base purpose of reaching the prejudices of the thoughtless, may at last succeed in bringing themselves down to or beneath the level of the negro. The time was when they confidently declared that the destruction of slavery would send swarms of negroes into our midst to drive away white laborers. Experience has shown that the few we had here ran away from slavery in the South, and that had there been no slavery there these negroes in the North would have long since moved South. They told us, too, that in case of a war the slaves would all fight for their masters. Neither Southern masters nor their Northern allies have any faith in this doctrnie now. But these politicians cannot live without the negro. He comprises nearly their entire stock in trade. One year it is one phase of the negro question; another year it is something else. The great work of Bishop Hopkins was once one of their standard works. It is rather dull sale this year. The conduct of these politicians towards the poor degraded negro, would be past all comprehension, had we not a memorable example of the same kind in the early history of the human race. All the troublesome and deadly plagues of Egypt, including the death of all the first-born of the land, were not sufficient to reach the heart of Pharoah, nor to persuade the Egyptians of the errors and sins of slavery. So that, even after the slaves had left the country, led by a pillar of a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, the ruler and his hosts of subjects followed them even into the midst of the Red Sea, Oor nation has suffered more than all the plagues of Egypt. As the law of primogeniture has been abolished among us, the deaths were not all of our first-born, but nearly one of every household; yet these deluded hosts, led on by hard-hearted and wicked Pharoahs, as leaders, are still pursuing even into the midst of the Red Sea. Will not the "waters standing as walls of safety to the slaves, return again and cover Pharoah and his hosts, and all that come into the sea after them, until there shall remain not so much as one of them?"

OUR CANDIDATES.

For Auditor-General, we have presented the name of Major-General John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery; and for Surveyor-General, that of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria. As biographies of these two gentlemen have recently been published and circulated among their fellow-citizens, it is only remarked here, that they are both brave and gallant soldiers, and especially qualified for a satisfactory discharge of the duties of the respective offices for which their fellow-citizens have nominated them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE.

It is not to be disguised that there is a large number of persons both at the North and at the South, who have not finally abandoned the hope of the late rebellion. They hope to secure by the success of their views at the ballot-box, that which they failed to accomplish by armed force. It may depend upon the decision of Pennsylvania on the 10th of October, whether the war shall prove, at last, a failuae—whether its fruits are to be only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or whether it is to have substantial results in the death and burial of slavery, state sovereignty and the right of secession.

It is a well-established fact, that the contest was long protracted by reason of the hope and belief entertained by the South, that they would receive aid and sympathy from the North. It is now all important to the South, that they should be assured this hope is fallacious, and that the North will adhere unfalteringly, to the doctrines, principles and views which carried them triumphantly through the four years of bloody war. It is best to let them know at once and forever, that there is no hope for the final triumph of the doctrines and measures, for which they contended in the field.

We have seen that the men among who were first to urge upon the Government to hold the rebels in the light of bellingerents, are now the first to strive to relieve them from the consequences and penalties of their belligerency. Those who were constant in their predictions that the "war would never end," and that the "South could never be conquered," are now most ready to insist that the war is over, and that its objects and results shall not be secured, but that rebels shall be instantly restored to all their former rights under the Constitution and laws of the country. These same men who are now appealing to the soldiers for their votes, officially denounce as "murderers" all those engaged in trying and punishing by military commission, the authors of the wholesale slaughter of their companion in arms. All this and more they do with a full knowledge of the law of nations, and the laws of war, which *declare that these men have forfeited* all their rights under the Constitution, and that they now lie prostrate at the feet of the victor, as conquered, overthrown and subdued belligerents; with just such rights and no more, as a kind and merciful Government may *choose to vouchsafe to them. Let the* people rally to the polls and sustain by their votes, the great cause so nobly and bravely defended and sustained by the soldier in the field. The future will then declare that the "Great War of Freedom" was not a "failure," but our children to the latest generation, will learn to read with the warmest glow of patriotism, those pages of our nation's history, which describe the skill and heroism of the officers and soldiers of this great struggle, and never cease to venerate their memories. The greatness, power, resources and energy of a free people displayed in our great struggle for the preservation of the nation's life, will only be equalled by the future greatness, prosperity and success of the nation purified, regenerated and reclaimed by the fiery ordeal through which we have just passed.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 4, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Flag and our Soldiers.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly,

Private EPHRAIM BAKER, of Springfield.

JAMES M. BROWN, of Mifflin county.

Associate Judge,

Sergt. ANTHONY J. BEAVER, of Penn.

Sheriff,

Sergt. JAS. F. BATHURST, of Spruce Creek

Treasurer,

Private THOMAS W. MYTON, of Barree.

Commissioner,

Private ADAM WARFEL, of Brady.

Director of Poor.

Lieut. JOHN FLENNER, of Henderson.

County Surveyor,

Private JAMES E. GLASGOW, of Union.

Auditor,

Lieut. MILTON H. SANGREE, of Walker.

Our Last Appeal.

Union men of Huntingdon county—soldiers and friends of the soldiers—you have put in nomination a ticket to be supported on Tuesday next you need not be ashamed of. You have a ticket of your own choosing, and one we feel confident you will take pride in supporting. Then go to work with a will, and get out every voter.

The ticket at the head of this column is your ticket—it is a ticket *in whole* worthy your support. Every man upon it has made sacrifices for his country, and you can well afford, and it is your duty, to honor them now. Let it not be said after the election that you failed to give one day to reward the brave soldier for saving our country. Let it not be said that there was one friend of the soldier remained at home in your district on the day of election. Go to the polls, yourself, and see that your neighbors go also, and see that they vote the full Union ticket. It is not necessary for us to name here the several candidates. They are known to most of you, and favorably known. They are all honest, capable and worthy—if we did not believe them so we would not say so. The Union ticket in this county is the banner ticket in the State, and it can and must be elected by a *large* majority. Then go to work for it, and continue to work until the polls close on Tuesday next.

Be Watchful.

The Opposition expect to defeat our candidates for the Legislature by gaining a few votes for their candidates in each district in the three counties. Be careful—if you wish our candidates successful, you must give them every vote, the full vote of the Union party. Don't trade off a single vote.

Mr. Thomas Fisher and Ourself.

Since Mr. Fisher's declination was published, which was on the 6th ult., many warm friends of his from every part of the county have foolishly charged us with having *driven him off the ticket.* And indeed the same ridiculous charge has been made nearer home and by men too whom we supposed would not allow a word to be uttered calculated to place him in any other position before the public than the truly proud one his letter of declination placed him in.

Before we say anything further upon the subject we ask every man to read again carefully, and with a determination to give Mr. Fisher full credit for, the manly and patriotic sentiments uttered in his letter.

The following is his letter of declination, and we take the liberty of italicizing such parts as we wish the reader to give particular attention to.

To the Union voters of Huntingdon County:

Your late convention nominated me for Associate Judge. I was greatly flattered by, was truly grateful for, and have a right to be proud of the compliment.

A war for national life has just closed. All men had taken sides for or against our Government. I was among its friends. My influence and my means were cheerfully given to aid it, and encourage her soldiers, when assailed by armed traitors in the field, or their cowardly allies in the North. Every loyal man knows how much *we owe* the memory of the many brave men who fell, *and their more fortunate comrades who returned,* for their faith and valor. I was second to no one in the ardor of my attachment to the cause of my country, *and in my devotion to the interest of our soldiers.—My life has been misspent if I have failed to convince my friends that I* DO NOT PROFESS ONE THING, AND LIVE ANOTHER. *Had a soldier's name been before the Convention for this office, I could not* THEN, *and therefore can not* NOW, *stand in the way of a true soldier's success.*

Informed to day that Anthony J. Beaver, a soldier of the whole war, a man who through four long years without a doubt or fear met his country's enemy in the field and gave the lie to that infamous slander by their foes at home, that "the war was a failure," asks, as an honest means to aid him, your suffrages for the same place, I AT ONCE DECLARE THAT I WILL NOT BE IN THE WAY OF SUCH A SOLDIER'S SUCCESS, AND HEREBY PUBLICLY DECLINE THE NOMINATION OF ASSOCIATE JUDGE, and return my thanks to my many personal friends for their kind assurances of their support. *I shall be exceedingly gratified if the Union County Committee will place his name on the ticket in my stead.*

THOMAS FISHER.

Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1865.

There, reader, you have read what WE *believe to be the honest sentiments of Mr.* THOMAS *Fisher,* and any man who charges us with having *driven him off the ticket,* also charges him with publishing over his *own name* what are not his honest sentiments. What does Mr. Fisher say? Read again:

"My life has been misspent if I have failed to convince *my friends* that *I do not profess one thing, and live another.*"

Mr. Fisher has ever professed to be a warm friend of the soldiers, and to live up to his professions he could not consistently *be a candidate* or *vote against a soldier,* and like an honest man he declares,

"Had a soldier's name been before the Convention for this office, I could not *then,* and therefore cannot NOW, stand in the way of a true soldier's success."

This is precisely the position we took, and as soon as Mr. Beaver handed in his card we informed Mr. Fisher that to be consistent with what *we* had professed we must vote for Mr. Beaver. Mr. Fisher endorsed our position immediately by declaring in a letter of declination that he would not profess one thing and live another, and therefore he could not stand in the way of a true soldier's success.

Now, we do hope that the men who profess to be friends of Mr. Fisher will cease their efforts to convince the public that the language of his letter of declination is false—that it does not speak his honest sentiments. The man who says we drove Mr. Fisher off the ticket, slanders him. He declined because he would not say to the people by remaining a candidate against a true soldier, *that he professed one thing and was willing to live another.* He had professed to be the soldier's friend, and honorably has he lived up to his professions, and he who attempts to rob him of that honor is not his friend. Read again the following magnanimous sentiments, and then say if you can, that we drove Mr. Fisher off the ticket:

"Had a soldier's name been before the Convention for this office, I could not THEN, *and therefore cannot* NOW, *stand in the way of a true soldier's success."*

All honor to Mr. *Thomas* Fisher, he acted the part of an honest and consistent Union man, and he will long be kindly remembered by the soldiers and their friends.

HUNTINGDON, Sept, 5, 1865.

WM. LEWIS,—Have the entire account of Fisher & Sons made out, Advertising, Job Work, &c. I will be absent from home tomorrow until evening and would like to settle on Thursday morning. H. G. FISHER.

Can anybody inform us why Horatio G. Fisher, of the firm of Fisher & Sons, has withdrawn the patronage of the firm from our office and given it to the "Monitor?" His note above, ordering a settlement, was sent us on the same day his father's declination was made public in the papers, and must have been intended as a notice to us that henceforth the firm would attempt to persecute us to the full extent of their influence, *because we*———

To Union Voters.

☞ Remember that it is just as important to defeat the opposition ticket this year as it was in 1864.

☞ Remember that our adversaries are active, vigilant, persevering and cunning. They hope to save at the ballot box, all that they, and their rebellious friends, lost by the firmness and wisdom of our National councils, and the courage and bravery of our soldiers in the field.

☞ Remember, voters of this county, that our Union ticket is the banner ticket in the State—that the candidates were good and tried soldiers—that they are active and worthy citizens—that they will make excellent officers—and they deserve your support.

☞ Remember, Union voters, that you have often professed that you would reward our gallant defenders for their self sacrifice and devotion.—You have the chance to do so now.

☞ Remember that if the Union soldier ticket is defeated by our want of energy and vigilance that the soldiers will not believe the Union party are their friends.

☞ Remember that if one soldier is stricken off the ticket and not voted for, you are striking him a wound, and voting to please your most bitter enemies in the opposition party.

☞ Remember that on Tuesday next is election day, and you have but *one week to fight for the Union soldier* ticket. No time is to be lost, and we must get to work, and work earnestly for the success of our ticket.

☞ Remember that the opposition leaders were opposed to soldiers during the whole war, and that they are now playing the hypocrite to succeed in their selfish designs. Do not be deceived—the issues are plain.

To Soldiers.

☞ Soldiers, keep your eye on all those who ran away from the draft, and became deserters. They are disfranchised by a law of congress.

☞ Beware of the men who all during the war were opposed to you and denounced you with such terms as 'hirelings,' 'murderers.' They belong to the opposition, and will try and get your votes on Tuesday next.

☞ Do as well and better for your country as you did last fall. Your votes led the van then, and let them do the same now.

☞ Stand by the party that stood by you all during the war, and still stands by you.

☞ When you hear 'democrats' prating about their friendship for you, just ask them why they denied your right to voto while fighting under and for the flag of our fathers?

Be not Deceived.

Union Voters be not deceived by the quiet in the Opposition party. That party is working quietly but earnestly, to defeat our Legislative candidates. A desperate effort will also be made by the Opposition to defeat our candidates for County Commissioner and Director of the Poor. Don't allow yourselves to be caught napping. Be active and see that no one of our candidates is traded off. Our whole ticket *can be elected by a large majority.* All that is necesary to give our whole ticket success is vigilance on the part of the true friends of the Union party in every district in the county. Union men, be watchful, and slumber not until every Union vote is polled, and polled for the Union ticket.

WE HAVE but a few words to say, at this time, to certain men who are very busy misrepresenting our course, and who do not hesitate to *lie* for the purpose of deceiving the people and injuring us in business. We are too old in politics—have passed through too many campaigns—to be easily deceived *now* by politicians, or to be frightened by them or their dupes. We intend to steadily pursue an honest course—a course consistent with *the professions of the Union party,* and we shall at all times be prepared to meet falsehood and combat it, and if any one should get hurt in the contest, we alone will not be to blame.

"Democratic" Love for Soldiers.

The following table embraces all the decidedly "democratic" counties in this State. In the first column we give the counties; in the second the character of the county tickets nominated therein;

Counties.	Character of county tickets
Adams,	Not a soldier on the ticket.
Berks,	Only *one soldier offered as a* candidate in County Convention, and he was defeated.
Cambria,	Not a soldier on the ticket.
Carbon,	"
Centre,	"
Clarion	"
Clearfield	"
Cumberland	"
Columbia	"
Fayette	"
Greene	"
Lehigh	"
Luzerne	"
Lycoming	"
Monroe	"
Montgomery	"
Northampton	"
Northumberland	"
Schuylkill	"
Wayne	"
York	"

☞ Soldiers who know the Union party, know it to be true and they will voto with it. They know the so-called Democratic organization was false to them when fighting, and they cannot vote with them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tuscarora Female Seminary,

Academia, Juniata co., Pa.

THE Winter Session of this institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1865.

The undersigned having obtained possession of the above Institute, invites the patronage of all young ladies who wish to obtain a thorough education. Best advantages given in all branches.

☞ Particular opportunities afforded in Music, Painting and Languages.

Competent teachers will take charge of the different departments. Address

CARL F. KOLBE, Proprietor,
oct4-1t* Academia, Juniata county, Pa.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers will offer at private sale a farm situated in Jackson township, containing about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

one hundred and forty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered with pine, oak and chestnut.

The improvements consist of a good dwelling house, bank barn, blacksmith shop, corn house, wagon shed, and other necessary out buildings.

A branch of Stone Creek runs through the premises, and a spring of good and never failing water near the house. A good apple orchard, and a number of young peach trees are also on the farm.

This is a desirable location, well adapted to the raising of stock, and is convenient to schools and churches.

For further information inquire of the undersigned living on the farm.

JOSEPH DUFF,
oct-1m SAMUEL DUFF.

Electricity.

DR. BREWSTER HAS OPENED an office in Huntingdon, Pa., and has cured, and further pledges himself to cure a class of diseases acknowledged to be incurable by any known process of medication, diseases that never have, nor never can be controlled, only by his mode of applying the various modifications of Electricity.

The Doctor does not wish to convey the impression that he cures all diseases in all conditions; he does not wish to shock the senses of the public by asserting that he can cure pulmonary consumption after the lungs are half decayed, but he pledges himself to cure every case of pulmonary consumption in the early and middle stage, and every other disease where a sufficient amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Electricity is always safe in the hands of an experienced operator. The currents are perfectly under control, and can be regulated to suit the delicate nerves of a child without any unpleasant sensation.

☞ All those who have long suffered from painful and obstinate diseases!

☞ All those who have been given up by other Physicians!

☞ All those who have been dismissed as incurable from hospitals!

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Electricity, unlike Medicine, is capable of producing all the changes necessary to cure any disease, when applied from proper polarities. The following are among the diseases our system of practice has proved especially successful in curing.

Diseases Cured by Electropathy.

Amaurosis, Aphony, loss of voice, &c., Asthma, Ague Chills, fever and ague, Atrophy, nervous consumption, Atony of the stomach, Amenorrhœa, suppressed menses, All mercurial diseases, bites of poisonous insects or animals, Bronchitis, Bladder, stone or gravel in, Consumption, Chlorosis, green sickness, Concussion of brain, Contraction of chest, stricture, of limbs, Cholic, from different causes, Cramps or spasms, chronic or acute, Congestive diseases of all kinds, Coreа, St. Vitus dance, Coldness of feet and hands, Cancers, in certain stages, Copper colored cuticle, or blotches, Catarrh, Diptheria, Deformed limbs straitened, Deafness, from paralysis of accoustic nerve, Dizziness or drowsiness, Dropsy, Diabetes, Dyspepsiu, in all its forms, Dismenorrhœa, painful menstruation, Difficult respiration, Enlargement of joints, Earache, Epilepsy, falling sickness, Fits, from different causes, Gastrition, irritation of stomach, Gout, Goitre, or swelled neck, Glandular swellings, Hemiplegia, Hemorrhage, from different causes, Hysteria, irritable spine, &c., Headache, sick, nervous, Insanity, Inflamed or sore eyes, Incontinence of urine, Liver, spleinate of, Lungs, hemorrhage of, congestion, &c., Lockjaw, Liver, enlargement of, Leucliorrhea, flour albus, whites, Mental depression, Muscular contraction, Menstruation, derangement in, Monomania, Milkleg, Numbness, from injuries or otherwise, Neuralgia, Nocturnal emissions, Old sores, indolent ulcers, Ozena, in some of its forms, Paraplegia, Palsy, numb or shaking, Paralysis, in whatever part, Poisoning, Palpitation of the heart, Prostration from various causes, Prolapsus uteri, &c., Prolapsus ani, or piles, Perspiration, excessive, Perspiration, suspended, Pulmonary apoplexy, Rush of Blood to the head, Rheumatism, acute or chronic, Restlessness, Swelled Tonsils, Sore Throat, from any cause, Salt rheum, Scrofula, Spinal diseases, curvature, &c., Tumors, Ovarian, &c., Tremens, de. lirium, or at death, Tetanus, or lockjaw, Uterine misplacements, Uterine weakness, Weak Eyes, &c., White swellings.

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
oct 4,1865 Huntingdon, Pa.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.

Huntingdon, Sept. 27-3m

KISHACOQUILLAS SEMINARY.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

WILL OPEN its Winter Session on the 16th of OCTOBER next, and continue 5 months Entire Expense, except washing, for the session, $85 No better place could be select d where students are entirely free from the vices of towns and villages.

For particulars address S. Z. SHARP,
se27* Principal.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR!

Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

ON THE OLD GROUNDS

AT HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday,

OCTOBER 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1865.

A LIST OF PREMIUMS

and the names of the Judges will be published soon.

EXCURSION TICKETS

will be issued at all the stations on the Penn. Railroad between Hollidaysburg and Lewistown, and at all the stations on the Broad Top Railroad.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Pres't.*

ROBT. MCDIVITT, } *Recording Secy's.*
S. T. BROWN, }
R. M. SPEER, *Corresponding Sec'y.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 5, 1865.

PREMIUM LIST TO BE AWARDED at the 7th annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, to be held at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, 1865.

CLASS 1—HORSES.

Best stallion,	$10 00	best filly,	$3 00
2d best do.,	5 00	2d best,	2 00
best 3 yr. old stallion,	5 00	best colt 6 months old or	
2d best,	3 00	under,	5 00
best 2 yr. old do.,	5 00	2d best,	3 00
2d best,	3 00	best brood mare,	10 00
best golding,	3 00	2d best,	5 00
2d best,	2 00		

COMMON STOCK.

Best draught stallion,	8 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	4 00	best colt under 6 mos.	3 00
best 3 yr. old,	4 00	2d best,	1 50
2d best,	3 00	best draught horse,	5 00
best under 1 yr.	3 00	2d best do,	3 00
2d best,	1 00	best riding horse,	5 00
best 3 yr. old filly,	4 00	2d best do.	3 00
2d best,	2 00	best pair matches,	10 00
best 2 yr. old do.,	4 00	2d best do.	5 00
2d best,	2 00	best trotter,	5 00
best 2 yr. old colt,	4 00	2d best do.	3 00
2d best,	2 00	best family horse,	5 00
best brood mare,	8 00	2d best do.	3 00
2d best,	4 00	best pair of mules,	5 00
best yearling colt,	4 00	2d best do.	3 00

Awarding Committee—George Lyon, John B. Porter, Elisha Shumaker, Thomas Colder, John Jackson, Geo. P. Wakefield, John S. Miller.

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.

SHORT HORNS.		DEVON.	
Best bull,	3 00	best bull,	3 00
2d best,	4 00	2d best,	4 00
best cow,	6 00	best cow.	6 00
2d best,	3 00	2d best,	3 00
best heifer,	4 00	best heifer,	4 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best calf,	2 00	best calf,	2 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
ALDERNEY.		COMMON.	
Best bull,	3 00	best work oxen,	5 00
2d best,	4 00	2d best,	3 00
best cow,	6 00	best bull,	6 00
2d best,	3 00	2d best,	3 00
best heifer,	4 00	best cow,	5 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	3 00
best calf,	2 00	best 2 yr.old heifer,	2 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
		best calf,	2 00
		2d best,	1 00

Awarding Committee—Hays Hamilton, Perry Moore, Peter Lovingston, George Swine, Richard Chilcote.

CLASS 3—HOGS.

Best boar,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	3 00	best Chester White,	3 00
best sow,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best berkshire,	3 00
best litter of pigs,	4 00	2d best,	2 00

Awarding Committee—John S. Isett, George Boll, And. G. Neff, John Rhoads, A. B. Shoafelt.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.

Best long wool buck		best ewe,	4 00
Bakewell	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best long wool ewe,	4 00
best southdown,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best southdown ewe,	4 00
best fine wool southd'n,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00		

Awarding Committee—John W. Mattern, Isaac Oatenkirk, David Rupert, Wm. O. Miller, Isaac Taylor.

CLASS 5—PRINTING.

Best specimens of Blanks,	$1 00
" " Card printing,	1 00
" " Handbill printing,	1 00

Awarding Committee—R. Milton Speer, J. Sowell Stewart, J. Kinney McCahan.

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best common plow,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best	1 00	best wheat drill,	3 00
best plow, subsoil,	1 00	2d best,	2 00
best harrow,	1 00	best cornplanter,	2 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	1 00
best cultivator,	2 00	best mower and reaper,	3 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	2 00
best hillside plow,	2 00	best straw and fodder	
2d best,	1 00	cutter,	2 00
best windmill,	3 00	2d best,	1 00

Awarding Committee—Col. John Cresswell, Job Slack, Jacob Hoover, James Wilson, John Lutz.

CLASS 7—GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best timothy seed,	1 00
best red wheat,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best rye,	1 00
best yellow corn,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best oats,	1 00
best white corn,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best buckwheat,	1 00
best flax seed,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best barley,	1 00
best cloverseed,	1 00	2d best,	50

Awarding Committee—Samuel E. Henry, George McLaughlin, John Dysart, A. J. McCoy, John Garner.

CLASS 8—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

EATABLES NO1.

Best flour,	2 00	2d best do,	50
2d best do.,	1 00	best pie,	1 00
best 50lbs buckw't flour	1 00	2d best do,	50
best 50 lbs corn meal,	1 00	best cheese,	1 00
best bread,	1 00	2d best do.	50
2d best do.	50	best preserves,	1 00
best butter,	1 00	2d best do.	50
2d best do.	50	best pickles,	1 00
best pound cake,	1 00	2d best do,	50
2d best do.	50	best apple butter,	1 00
best sponge cake,	1 00	2d best do,	50
2d best do.	50	best honey,	1 00
best jelly cake,	1 00	2d best do.	50

Awarding Committee—James Henderson, Miss Prudence Jackson, Miss Mary Scott, Geo. B. Porter, Miss Sarah A. Lee [Jackson,] Mrs. George Eby, Miss Ellen Fraker, Jno. M. Bailey, Mrs Jane Miller.

EATABLES NO. 2.

Best custard,	1 00	2d best do.	50
2d best do.	50	best tomato catsup,	1 00
best domestic sugar,	1 00	2d best do.	50
2d best do.	50	best jelly,	1 00
best maple molasses,	1 00	2d best do.	50
2d best do.	50	best vinegar,	1 00
best sorghum.	1 00	2d best do.	50

Awarding Committee—S. Miles Green, Miss Regina Wray, Miss Fannie Neff, Dr. John McCulloch, Mrs. Brice X. Blair, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Miss Maggie Brewster, Miss Charlotte Robinson, Mrs. Dr. Brown.

CLASS 9—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best blanket,	2 00	best domestic linen,	2 00
best carpet,	2 00	best pair worsted socks,	50
2d best do.	1 00	2d best do.	25
best flannel,	2 00	best pair ornamental do,	50
2d best do,	1 00	2d best do.	25
best quilt,	2 00	best shirt,	1 00
2d best do,	1 00	2d best do.	50
best hearth rug,	1 50	best hard soap.	1 00
2d best do,	50	2d best,	50
best pair of wool socks,	50	best candles,	1 00
2d best do,	25	2d best do.	50

Awarding Committee—H. G. Fisher, Mrs. Mary Oaks [Jackson,] Mrs. Belle Glazier, Miss Eliza Cresswell, Edward McHugh, Mrs. John Oaks, Mrs. B. F. Patton.

CLASS 10—FANCY NEEDLE, SHELL, AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Best wax flowers,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best do,	1 00	best crochet work,	50
best fancy needle work,	1 00	best lamp mat.	50
2d best do,	50	best wax vase,	1 00
best o. mental do,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best do,	50	best specimen of dried	
best ocean shell and		flowers pressed,	50
moss work,	1 00	best specimen wax fruit	2 00
2d best do,	50	2d best do.	1 00
best chenille work,	1 00	best silk embroidery,	50
2d best,	50	best ottoman,	50
best bead work,	1 00	best embroidered slipper,	50
2d best,	50	best linen embroidery,	50
best ornamental leather		best net-work,	50
work, frame,	1 00	best worsted quilt,	50

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Miss Ellen Cryder, Mrs. David Clarkson, Miss Maggie Hunter, Miss E. W. Hamilton, Miss Charlotte Meek, Dr. W. P. McNite.

CLASS 11—MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	best and greatest variety of tinware,	1 00
best buggy,	1 00	best and greatest variety of stone and earthen ware,	1 00
best set single harness,	2 00	best washing machine,	50
best do farm harness,	2 00	best churn,	1 00
best saddle and bridle,	2 00	best meat vessel,	1 00
best pair of boots,	1 00	best spec. marble work,	3 00
best pair of shoes,	50	best cook stove,	2 00
best side of sole leather,	1 00	best pair horse shoes,	50
best kip and calf skin,	1 00	best corn broom,	50
best side of harness and upper leather,	1 00		
best lot of cabinet ware,	2 00		

Awarding Committee—Samuel McVitty, Elias Maize, David Hamilton, John Q. Adams, R. C. McGill.

CLASS 12—FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	2 00	best and greatest variety of peaches,	1 00
2d best do.	1 00	2d best do.	50
best dozen fall apples,	1 00	best quinces,	1 00
2d best do,	50	best and greatest variety of plums,	1 00
best winter apples,	1 00	best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
2d best do.	50	2d best do,	1 00
best and greatest variety of pears,	1 00	best native grapes,	1 00
best dozen winter pears,	50	best foreign grapes,	1 00
best fall pears,	50	best wild or fox grapes,	50
best and greatest variety of potatoes,	2 00	best blue,	1 00
2d best do,	1 00	best sweet potatoes,	1 00
best nesbannocki,	1 00	best cabbage,	50
best mexican,	1 00	best mangel wertzel,	1 00
best pink eye,	1 00	best ruta baga,	1 00
best white,	1 00	best sugar beet,	1 00
best red,	1 00	best turnips,	50
		best egg plant,	50

Awarding Committee—D. W. Womelsdorf, Joseph Forest, Joshua Greenland, Thos. E. Orbison, Jas. Entrekin.

VEGETABLES NO. 2.

Best tomatoes,	1 00	best celery,	50
2d best do,	50	best cauliflower,	50
best and greatest variety of tomatoes,	1 00	best pumpkins,	50
best peppers,	50	best pie pumpkins.	50
best tobacco,	1 00	best squashes,	50
2d best do,	50	best watermelons,	50
best parsnips,	50	best muskmelons,	50
best carrots,	50	best beans,	50
best onions,	50	best peas,	50
		best fall or winter lettuce,	50

Awarding Committee—Sam'l Brooks, A. M. Oaks, Robt. Gosborn, Robert Graffius, John Long.

CLASS 14—FLOWERS.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	best display of dahlias in bloom,	2 00
2d best do.	1 00	2d best do,	1 00
best display of plants in bloom,	1 00	best boquet of flowers	50
2d best do,	50	best floral design,	2 00
best bequet of dahlias,	50	2d best do.	1 00

Awarding Committee—Jonathan R. Lowrie, Mrs. James Bricker, Henry W. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Sidney Thompson, Mrs. Capt. Kennedy, Miss Lizzie Huyett, Mrs. A. R. Stewart, Miss Annie D. Wilson.

CLASS 15—POULTRY.

Best and greatest variety pure bred fowls,	2 00	best do game any variety	1 00
2d best do,	1 00	2d best do,	50
best pair or trio of shanghais,	1 00	best do poland,	1 00
2d best,

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 4, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

To the Union Voters of the County.

Now is the time for the Union voter to subscribe for and circulate the Union papers of his county. The terms of the *Globe* are 50 cents for three months, $1,00 for six months, $2,00 for a year—*in advance* Those who subscribe for the *Globe* will find in it more reading matter than in any other paper published in the coun ty. Th friends of the party and of its nominees in every township, should exert their influence to give circulation to Union sentiments. Our books are now open for new subscribers.

Tuscarora Female Seminary.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friend Carl F. Kolbe has taken charge of this Institution. Both the School and the Principal are so well known in this community that recommendations are useless. Persons having daughters to educate cannot do better than to send them there.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

Recommendation.

As a scientific, systematic and uniform writer, Prof. JOHN B. TUSSEY, of Porter township, this county, can not be excelled. So said by many good judges. 2t*

Peter K. Harnish, | William Davis,
William Christy, | James H. Davis.

Is it Not So?

If you have a wife and children is it not a pleasant thought that you will hand down to future generations a complete description and a perfect record, with likeness of yourself and them? This is the reflection that those persons enjoy who have secured a "Photograph Family Record."

A New Opening.

HENRY STROUSE has just opened a new store in the room lately occupied by A. Willoughby, deceased, where the public can find Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Caps, &c. Give him a call and examine goods and prices. 2t.

Electricity.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Wm. Brewster. We can certify that his practice cured us of the rheumatism. Those afflicted should give him a fair trial.

Pianos & Cabinet Organs on Exhibition.

We are requested to say that J. E. Gould of Philadelphia will exhibit some of his fine musical instruments at the fair this week.

Donnel & Kline, Photographers.

Have taken the rooms lately occupied by Mrs. Sager, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store, where all who want perfect likenesses will please call.

READ the very able address of the Union State Central Committee published on the first page of this paper.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., at the Exchange Hotel, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. L. W. BRENNIMAN of Philadelphia, and Miss MARY TOBIAS, of Hopewell.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. W. S. UTTLEY of Newton Hamilton, and Miss MAGGIE CROWNOVER, of Huntingdon County.

DIED,

Sept. 17th, in Gayosic U. S. A. Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., of congestive chills, JNO. COLSTOCK, JR., member of Co. L, 11th Illinois Cavalry, aged 32 years and 9 days.

About seven months since he left his home and friends to take up arms in defence of his country, for the term of one year. During that time the rebellion having terminated and military service no longer needed, he with others that went out with him were daily expected home. But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts; He in his all wise Providence saw fit to remove him from earth to heaven. Brother John had experienced religion last winter just before entering the service of his country, and joined the M. E. Church,—Scarcely had his probation in the church militant expired until the great head of the church took him to join the church triumphant. Farewell, dear brother—not forever; for we hope to meet you with mother, happy, bye and bye. M. C. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October, 4.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11,00@10.25
Common and Superfine	$7,00@7,75
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	$4.75
Extra White Wheat,	$2,50@2,60
Fair and Prime Red	$2,05@2,10
Rye	1,05
Corn, prime Yellow	95
Oats	53
Barley	$1,35
Cloverseed, 64 lbs.	$7,50
Timothy	$5,50
Flaxseed	$3,30
Wool	60@75
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Extra Family Flour ₱bbl	$10,50
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,75
White Wheat	2,00
Red Wheat	1,90
Rye	100
Corn	60
Oats	50
Cloverseed	7,50
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,25
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Lard	30
Ham	35
Shoulder	21
Sides	23
Tallow	15

☞ It is worthy of notice that in Allegheny, Lancaster, Erie, and other counties where a Democratic nominee has just no chance at all for an election, they nominate *all* soldiers, and in Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton, York, and other counties where they can elect, they nominate no soldiers at all!

This is evidently the case in this county, where the opposition has placed a soldier in every office nominated for, and here it was done by them more from policy than from choice.

The Union Ticket.

The full Union ticket is now ready for distribution. Call and get a supply. Those printed on the outside column of this paper should be cut out carefully, folded, and taken care of until the day of election when they should be voted solid.

Get Out Every Vote.

We most earnestly urge every Union man of influence in the county, to make arrangements to have at the polls every Union voter, and then see that he is not deceived, or influenced to vote against *any one* of the candidates on the Union ticket. Our whole ticket should receive a solid vote.

☞ The opposition, finding they cannot fall back on the cry of draft, draft, to aid them, have again started the cry of negro, negro. This they will hold on to, although they know it has no connection with the issues of the present election. Verily, they have nigger on the brain, as nobody but themselves are troubled with him.

☞ Our townsman, Hon. A. W. Benedict, is on the stump canvessing for the Union ticket. He was to speak in Philadelphia last week. Mr. Benedict is an able speaker, and his voice will have great weight in the present campaign.

☞ The address of the State Central Committee sets forth clearly the issues of the present campaign, and calls upon all those who helped swell the *Union majority last year, to come out* in their might now, as the issues are *the same as they were then.*

For the Globe.

Ephraim Baker.

MR. EDITOR:—It is proper the public should be made acquainted with the claims of our candidates at the coming election, and not having noticed any definite intelligence in the public prints with reference to the candidate for the Legislature—Ephraim Baker, Esq.—I propose with your permission to introduce him to any of your readers who are up to this time unacquainted.

Mr. Baker is a gentleman of fine education, having received his intellectual culture at Milnwood Academy in its best days; he possesses excellent natural endowments, and is of very industrious and very correct habits.—He is a working man, and as such is especially adapted to the interests of working men, being fully identified with them in feeling and sentiment; and his nomination has given marked satisfaction to this class of people.

He is not a professional politician, but is well posted in the workings of the system of government, and will be able to take an active and intelligent part in the legislation of the State; and it may be said of him emphatically *he cannot be bought.*

His claims to loyalty have been attested by his faithful service in the U. S. army during three years of the rebellion. He is one of seven brothers who responded to the *first* call to arms on the part of our government—three of whom lost their lives in the service, and one of the balance was wounded.

His nomination was made by the spontaneous out speaking of the people, and by no wire working, or political engineering of any kind. And his election will be an endorsement by the public of sterling and unpretending worth, and an evidence of appreciation of self-sacrificing devotion to the Union, as evinced by Mr. Baker, as a soldier of the Army of the Potomac.

The lower end where he is known will give him such a vote as no other one candidate ever received before in that locality. Let it be so all around.

"LOWER END."

Sept. 30, 1865.

Auctioneer.

JOHN MEGAHAN informs the public that he has taken out a license to cry sales at any place in the 17th Congressional district. Address him at Biddlesburg, Bedford county, or Postmaster at James Creek, Huntingdon county. se26-3m

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAHILE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—*Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio*, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.

se27

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, &c., at se19 S. E. HENRY & CO.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Hams, Sides, Shoulders at S. E. HENRY & CO.

NEW GOODS. S. E. Henry & Co. have just received their fall stock of goods, which they are selling at very reduced prices. se19

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

DR. STRICKLAND.—The valuable remedies offered by this regularly educated physician, who came here from Tennessee, highly recommended, will be found advertised in our columns. His office is No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

We would advise any one suffering from a distressing cough or any affliction of the broat or lungs, to try Dr. Strickland's Melefluous Cough Balsam; it is for sale at the drug stores.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To My Fellow Soldiers, and Fellow Citizens of Huntingdon County.

I announce myself to you as an Independent Union Candidate for the office of Associate Judge. And in doing so, you have the right to know who I am, and why I ask your votes.

I was born and reared in Penn township, and am now 32 years of age. Raised a farmer, I followed that pursuit until the commencement of the rebellion, when on the 16th of September, 1861, I enlisted as a private in the company of Capt. J. H. Wintrode in the 53d Regt. P. V., commanded by Col. Brooke. I was engaged in the seven days battles on the Peninsula, at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the intermediate fights, and on the 14th of October, 1863, a few miles from Bristow Station, Va., I had my right arm nearly shot off, compelling me to have it amputated close to the shoulder, a few hours afterwards. I was then taken to the hospital in Alexandria, where I lay until March 1864, when I was transferred to the Invalid Corps, in which I remained until the 21st of August, 1865, when I was discharged. Having been made Orderly Sergeant, and it being a part of my duty to keep the rolls of the company, I did my writing with my left hand. This is a brief account of my services during the war, and I take pride in referring to my Company and Regimental Officers for my record as a soldier; and as for character as a citizen, I refer to my neighbors at home, irrespective of party.

I am not and never was a politician. I love my country, and am willing to risk my *life again in her defence.* I claim no honor for what I have done—it was only my duty; but as I am poor, and, having lost my right arm in the service, and unable to earn a livelihood by *honest toil*, I appeal to the people, soldiers and citizens, to reward those who have been crippled for life in this great struggle to preserve the Government. The *soldiers* who fought by my side under our glorious flag, and are ready to do so again will not turn from the appeal of their former comrade in arms. If there is anything on earth that sanctifies friendship and proves our common brotherhood, it is the sufferings, the struggle, and the wounds of war. As the great fight is now over, the rebellion suppressed, and peace restored, we should not forget the brave men who won us the victory.

If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the trust with honesty and fidelity; and whether elected or defeated, I shall be none the less true to my country, and her triumphant flag. ANTHONY J. BEAVER.

ASSEMBLY.—

To the Voters of the Representative District Composed of the Counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.

At the earnest solicitations of many of my fellow citizens, I have been induced to offer myself as an independent candidate for the Legislature in this District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.

If four years voluntary service in our army for the preservation of our glorious Union, constitute any claims to your suffrage, I ask it of you. For my acts as an officer and soldier, I refer you to the 9th Penna Cavalry during the war. J. M. PORTER.

Alexandria, Aug. 23, '65-tc.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 13, 1865.

The Directors of the Porter Island Oil Company have this day declared a

DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of the Company, for the month of August, payable on and after the 20th inst.

W. M'K. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

se20-3t

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Tod twp, in the latter part of November last a dark brindle STEER, supposed to be two years old, but immarked. A white streak between the fore legs, and the end of the tail white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. NICHOLAS CRUM.

(se15*)

BRIDGE LETTING.—

The County Commissioners will receive proposals in their office up to one o'clock, on Saturday, the 7th day of October 1865, for building a bridge across Aughwick Creek at Meadow Gap, near Weaver's mill. To be an open bridge of one span one hundred feet long, weather boarded at the sides. Abutments to be 12 feet high above low water mark. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office. By order of the Board.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 13, '65-ud.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of James Lane, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance on the Administration account of James R. Lane, Executor of James Lane, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 28th day of September, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund. WM. A. STEPHENS,

September 13, '65-td. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Isaac Fisher, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Thos. P. Campbell, Esq., as administrator of the estate of Isaac Fisher, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 27th day of September, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. WM. A. STEPHENS,

September 13, '65-td. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Entriken, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the funds in the hands of John B. Green, *surviving Executor of Margaret Entriken, dec'd.*, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, at one o'clock, p m, when and where all persons interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund. WM. A. STEPHENS,

se20td Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Henry T. White, Esq., dec'd.]

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the fund in the hands of Adolphus White, administrator of Henry T. White, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, to and among those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

au30td THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, at Huntingdon, under the firm of Henry & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The day firm of S. E. Henry & Co. will settle the business of Henry & Miller. S. E. HENRY,

JOHN S. MILLER.

Huntingdon, Pa., September 12, 1865.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership in the mercantile business, at Huntingdon, under the firm of S. E. Henry & Co., and will be glad to receive a share of public patronage.

S. E. HENRY,
WM. F. JOHNSTON,
THOS. S. JOHNSTON.

Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1865.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1865.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2d Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 10th day of OCTOBER,) at which time State, District and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin, *in the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 2; as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker town ship, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Matteru, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Lanis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house *of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.*

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, *in said township.*

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Rhy's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kot's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, to be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

29th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 13th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk, in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Sept. 5, '65. }

ATTENTION!

R. S. WESTBROOK & CO.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their fresh stock and attractive variety of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
FRUIT, NUTS, TOYS,

And in fact everything generally kept in such a store.

They are prepared to sell at the most reasonable prices, and by a close attention to business, and their endeavors to please everybody they hope to gain the good will and patronage of the public.

Their store is located on Hill street, directly opposite the First National Bank, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Saxton. se6-3m

NOW OPEN,

WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S NEW

Hardware Store,

IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.

The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

PUBLIC SALE OF *NEVADA STEAM MILL.*

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, at August term, 1865, to me directed under proceedings in partition in said court, I will expose to public sale,

On Saturday, October 21, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises in the borough of Huntingdon, all that certain

LOT OF GROUND

Situate in the borough of Huntingdon, containing 7300 seventy five hundred square feet, nett measure, bounded by the Pennsylvania canal on the north, a lot of Jas. Port on the east, the turnpike road on the south and the cottage farm on the west, having thereon a steam grist and flouring mill and a large frame store house.

The mill has the necessary machinery for the purpose, and excellent steam engine attached to it, and the situation is a good one for any kind of business.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the acknowledgment of the deed and the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

By order of the Court:

W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, Sept. 26, 1865.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, the undersigned will offer for sale, *on the premises*,

On Thursday, October 19, 1865,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., a VALUABLE FARM, in Huston twp., Blair county, adjoining lands of Springfield Furnace, containing 232 acres, more or less.

This farm is well improved, and in good cultivation, having thereon a good house, bank barn, corn cribs, wagon shed and other outbuildings. An orchard of choice fruit, spring of never failing water, and large spring house.

This is a desirable property, located 6 miles from Williamsburg, 8 miles from Hollidaysburg and 3 miles from Martinsburg.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

For further information apply to Hon. A. McAllister, Springfield Furnace, or to

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
JOSEPH M. STEPHENS,
se10-3t* Admrs. of James A. Cunningham, dec'd

EXECUTORS' SALE OF *REAL ESTATE.*

The undersigned, Executors of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, deceased, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, the 12th of October, 1865,

At ten o'clock, a. m., all that valuable LIMESTONE FARM, situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county containing 187 acres, 100 of which are cleared and improved.

The buildings consist of a good two story double frame dwelling house, and necessary outbuildings, and a frame bank barn, 76 x 50 feet. A good young orchard, bearing fruit, and several fine springs, both state and limestone, are on the premises.

It is situated on the turnpike from Spruce Creek to Centre county, and is four miles from Spruce Creek, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The creek passes through the farm, and there are two good water powers, at one of which there is a dam already built, ready for machinery.

The farm is in good order and cultivation, and its convenience to schools, churches, stores, and the large iron manufacturing establishments of Huntingdon county, makes this one of the most desirable *farms* in the interior of the State. Possession will be delivered on the 1st of April.

The executors will, at the same time, offer at public sale *200 ACRES of land in Polo Alto county, Iowa.* None of the lands desire to purchase; the property will be sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in hand, and the residue in one and two years from the date of sale, with interest from the first of April, 1866, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

SAMUEL WIGTON,
R. B. WIGTON,
se19-2t JOSEPH DYSART, Executors.

Farm For Sale.

THE HEIRS of Joseph Reed will sell at private sale a valuable limestone farm containing

157 Acres, 141 Perches,

and allowances, situate in WEST TOWNSHIP, Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile from Petersburg, which is on the line of the Penna. Railroad.

About 120 acres are cleared and in good state of cultivation, including some 25 acres in meadow. The remaining part is well timbered and is every acre available for farming purposes.

There are on it a large well finished brick house, a large bank barn, one tenant house, a brick spring house, carriage house, wagon shed and corn crib.—Also, an excellent apple and peach orchard. The fences are good, including nearly 200 panels post and rail fence. On the farm are three never failing springs of the best limestone water, and a running stream passing through one corner of the barnyard. *This presents a rare chance* to obtain a productive, first quality farm.

For further particulars call upon or address, previous to October 20th, the undersigned.

T. B. REED, Petersburg, Hunt. co.
se13 JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE heirs of Jacob G. Hewitt will sell at private sale a valuable farm, embracing about

One Hundred and Sixty-Five Acres,

situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, about three and a half miles from Huntingdon, the same from Alexandria and McConnellstown. The quality of this land is of the best limestone; the land is all clear. There is also on it a large brick dwelling house and bank barn, two tenant houses, wagon shed and corn cribs, carriage house, and also an elegant orchard of choice fruit, with pear and cherry trees.

There are also three springs of good water, which are not affected by dry weather. In connection with the farm there is a mountain tract of timber land one mile from the main farm which will be sold along with the farm.

For further particulars, call upon or address the undersigned near Williamsburg.

se6tf G. W. ROLLER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell on reasonable price the following real estate situate in DUBLIN Township, Huntingdon county, belonging to Mrs. Eliza M. Pym:

No. 1.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less.

No. 2.—Adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Creo, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

No. 3.—Adjoining the above and containing seventeen acres and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.

The real estate above mentioned was purchased by Mrs. Eliza M. Pym at Sheriff's sale of the property of William Campbell.

Any person wishing to purchase the above properties can ascertain the full particulars and terms of sale by calling on H. C. Robson, Esq., of Shade Gap, or

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
Huntingdon, July 12, 1865. Attys. for E. M. Pym.

LOTS FOR SALE IN WEST HUNTINGDON, PA.

APPLY TO

WM. DORRIS, JR.,
Agent for J. E. Thomson.

Huntingdon, June 20, 1865.

HORSE, CARRIAGE, & HARNESS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a four year old MARE—a splendid animal, sound in all its parts, and a fast traveller. Also, a good top BUGGY, and a new and complete set of HARNESS. LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
aprill9,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

NOTICE.

[Estate of Benjamin Fouse, dec'd.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Benjamin Fouse, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

ANN FOUSE, Administratrix.
se20-6t* ADAM FOUSE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Armstrong Willoughby, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Armstrong Willoughby, late of Huntingdon bor., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

DAVID BLACK,
sept 6, 1865-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Kough, dec'd.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Kough, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. C. R. McCARTHY,
Saltillo, Aug 23, 1865-6t. Administrator.

CAUTION.

ON the night of the 13th of September, 1865, the Safe of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Office, at Huntingdon, was blown open and a $1000 Bond of the consolidated seven per cent. loan of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company, No. 1637, extracted therefrom. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as it will not be paid by the Company. OLIVER AYRES, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, }
Huntingdon, Sept. 14th, 1865. }

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 6, 1865. JAS. A. BROWN

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,

Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,

No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,

(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade. Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note, Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28'65-1y

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty

Mercantile College, Philadelphia — Pollock's

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, *under the corporate seal of the college.*

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
Principal.

jy12,1865

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

The great invention of the age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) *Elliptic* pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic, durable spring ever used. They seldom *bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently* preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex *Elliptic* Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, sem inaries, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread *and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering,* which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Wests' Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ *Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic* Spring Skirt. so13m

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

Wall Papers, &c.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
N. E. Corner Fourth & Market sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store a large stock of *LINEN and OIL SHADES.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 23-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated *Ware constantly* on hand,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

R. M'BURNEY. E. P. THOMPSON

M'BURNEY & THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 143 Market st.
PHILADELPHIA.

ny12,1865-3m.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,
At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, *at 40 to 50* cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8,1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, *as may suit.*

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa,

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures *and keeps all kinds of Furniture* at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.
Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, *in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon,* Pa.
April 13, 1864.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
JULY 20, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 3 00 and 10 30 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 8 15 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for *Reading*, Pottsville, *Tamaqua*, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 15 A. M., and 2 25 P. M.; Tamaqua at 3 15 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 1 a. m., 7 35 and 10 45 A. M., 1 35 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

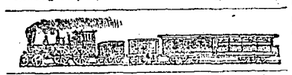
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 and 10 55 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 6 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 00 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, July 19, 1865. *General Superintendent.*



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O C TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANG EMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. P. M. & ERIE MAIL.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. PHILA. & ERIE EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. HARRIS'G ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....		N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 10	
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....		Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 10	
5 35	.....	12 20	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 10	
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....		Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	1 53	
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48		Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	1 40	
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....		Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 22	
6 23	.....	1 20	.....		Barree,	.....	.....	1 14	
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....		SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	1 07	
6 49	.....	1 54	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 50	
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....		Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	12 40	
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....		Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 28	
7 14	.....	2 28	.....		Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 22	
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....		Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 17	
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15		Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 00	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, JUNE 14, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. P. M.
LE 6 10	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 01	AR 6 20
6 27	8 17	McConnellstown,	11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove,	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg,	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run,	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready,	11 02	5 14
7 21	9 11	Coyo,	10 49	5 05
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
AR 7 40	AR 9 30	Saxton,	LE 10 30	LE 4 45
LE 7 50	LE 9 40		AR 10 20	AR 4 35
8 10	10 00	Riddlesburg,	10 06	4 15
8 18	10 08	Hopewell,	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run,	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35	Hamilton,	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run,	9 13	3 28
AR 9 00	AR 10 50	Mount Dallas,	9 10	LE 3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 40	Saxton,	AR 9 20	4 30
	9 55	Coalmont,	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford,	8 55	4 05
	AR 11 10	Dudley,	LE 8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon June 14, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3'64.

☞ Justices' and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

BOOKS

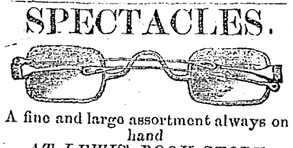
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
Coal and Coal Oil, by Eli Bowen.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
Life and Public Services of Abr'm. Lincoln.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Frecdley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Deserted Wife, by Mrs. E. Southworth.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bromer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bennett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
Mellvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
Dealings with the Dead.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Widdifield's New Cook Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Nesllen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
The Secret Out, or 1000 Tricks with Cards, and other Recreations.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater,
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Author's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Fowne's Elements of Chemistry.
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

SPECTACLES.



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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
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A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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FOR SALE
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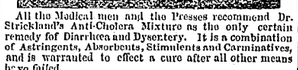
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

1865. THE 1865.
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HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the *Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads*, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances *with Calls and Figures*; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 sets of Quadrilles, [including Waltz, Polka and Schottische] with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figuers. Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

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INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the *events of the war, military*, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

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SANDERS do do do
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Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
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Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
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Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
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Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
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